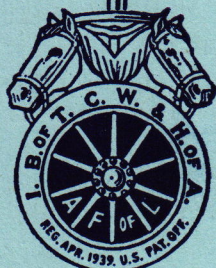


The

INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER

SEPTEMBER, 1942



Official Magazine

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS...CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Labor Must Work or Die

THE big day of American labor falls on the calendar again this month. In one way, Labor Day this year is a bigger day than it ever was before. In another way, it is not. It is difficult for one day to hold its place at the head of a calendar crowded with events that will affect the course of history for the next thousand years.

With civilization fighting for its life, with free labor on the threshold of death throughout the world, Labor Day will not be celebrated with the carefree spirit of former years.

There is not much to laugh about. Too many working men are dying today. They are dying of starvation and brutality in the German concentration camps and labor battalions.

They are dying under the stars of the tropical night and under the sun of the Arctic day. Wherever the flags of England, Russia or America fly along the battle front, working men are dying in the uniforms of those countries.

They are dying bravely and without complaint in the hope that their death may preserve what they held dear in life. They have indeed made Labor Day a red letter day this year—red with the blood of their heroism.

There should be a note of deep reverence in the celebration of Labor Day this year. It should accentuate the determination of labor to see that these sacrifices are not in vain—that labor is in this war to win and to Hell with everything else!

It is up to labor to see that the war is won. It is on labor in overalls that labor in uniform must rely.

If labor in America fails to produce the weapons, the ships and the supplies; labor at the front will die. Production must not only be maintained—it must be increased. Labor must work faster, harder and longer.

There won't be any overtime or vacations or even any contracts if the war is lost. The prevailing wages will be those prevailing in Japan and Germany. And the straw bosses will speak with a German accent and wear medals showing how many laboring men they killed. The only parades on Labor Day will be forced labor marching to work.

Labor Day this year is a big day for labor. It is a day for labor to hitch up its pants and swing into action. Labor has graver responsibilities than it ever had before. How it discharges those responsibilities will determine the position it holds in the future.

If it fails, millions of brave men will die and Labor Day hereafter will be a mockery of those who founded it and a derision of those who couldn't understand what it was all about.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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Number 10

Morse Spikes News Propaganda —

Defines War Wage Policy

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NEWSPAPER reports that the federal wage stabilization program will result in "huge increases" in the national wage bill have been sharply denied by Dean Wayne L. Morse, public member of the War Labor Board.

Dean Morse's statement calls attention to the efforts of certain employers to use the President's wage stabilization program to prevent any wage increases whatsoever. The President, however, stated that the purpose of the program was to raise substandard wages while preventing general increases that would lead to inflation.

No General Pay Raises

A statement made by Dean Morse in the Remington-Rand case showed that the War Labor Board intends to equalize wages by allowing increases wherever justified by increased living costs or wage inequalities.

Such a policy will not bring on inflation, he declared, provided that the other points in the President's program, such as price ceilings, are enforced.

In the Remington-Rand case the board refused a general wage increase of 10 cents an hour but granted a

2½-cent increase for women hired on an incentive basis. This was done to adjust an inequality between men and women workers and raises the starting pay of women to 50 cents an hour.

It was to remove inequalities that the board approved wage increases of 9 and 10 cents an hour for Twin City Teamsters, thus putting them on a parity with over-the-road drivers in the same area.

"The decision of the War Labor Board in this case," Morse said in settling the Remington-Rand case, "demonstrates the applicability and workability of the wage stabilization formula which it has adopted. It will not follow, as publicized in the press, that an application of the formula will result in a huge increase in the nation's wage bill, totaling three or more billion dollars.

Increases "Insignificant"

"The National Association of Manufacturers has called attention to the fact that over two-thirds of the manufacturing industries of the country have already made increases equal to or in excess of the level fixed by the War Labor Board's formula. The other one-third have made increases averaging close to the 15 per cent called for under the formula. Hence, the application of the board's formula will result in only minor increases in the nation's wage levels. Such wage increases as will be allowed by the formula will be so insignificant in contrast with the total wage bill of the country as to have no inflationary effect."

The board found that employees involved in this case had received two wage increases since January 1, 1941, totaling 18 cents an hour for men and 11 cents for women. Since these increases exceeded the 15 per cent rise in the cost of living between January,

1941, and May, 1942, Dean Morse concluded that the employees "are not entitled to a further wage increase at this time on the basis of any change in the cost of living since January 1, 1941, in view of the wage stabilization formula laid down by the board in its decision in the 'Little Steel' case."

Quotes "Little Steel" Formula

The opinion then quoted the following excerpt from the board's wage stabilization formula announced in the Little Steel case:

"For the period from January, 1941, to May, 1942, which followed a long period of relative stability, the cost of living increased by about 15 per cent. If any group of workers averaged less than a 15 per cent increase in hourly wage rates during or immediately preceding or following this period, their established peacetime standards have been broken. If any group of workers averaged a 15 per cent wage increase or more, their established peacetime standards have been preserved.

"Any claim for wage adjustments for the groups whose peacetime standards have been preserved can only be considered in terms of the inequalities or of the substandard conditions specifically referred to in the President's message of April 27, 1942."

Since the Remington-Rand employees "have not suffered any lowering of their peacetime standards," Dean Morse's opinion continues, "the board then looked to see if the employees in these plants suffered from substandard wages or wage inequalities. It is satisfied from the record that the wages are not substandard but it does find, however, that the female employees hired on an incentive work basis do suffer from a wage inequality in the amount of 2½ cents per hour."

Dean Morse explained that this inequality resulted from the fact that the existing differential between men working on an incentive basis as against those working on a straight time basis was only 2 cents an hour, whereas the differential between women incentive workers and those on a straight-time basis amounted to 5 cents an hour.

"The board is satisfied that if the formula is permitted time in which to work, it will result in a sound wage stabilization program. What the formula will do is place a terminal on the race between prices and wages and prevent the beginning of another upward spiral of general wage increases with their inflationary effects.

Must Avoid Inflation

"The formula permits of fair and reasonable adjustments of inequitable and substandard wages and it maintains reasonable standards of living necessary for maximum production of war materials. Contrary to some reports, it does not guarantee to labor that existing standards of living will be maintained throughout the war. Even before the 'Little Steel' decision the board had pointed out in several cases that labor cannot hope to receive wage increases which will enable it to keep pace with upward changes in the cost of living.

"The board is satisfied that American labor appreciates the fact that this war is going to require great sacrifices on labor's part and that labor's standard of living cannot be improved while the war is being fought. Any attempt upon its part to take economic advantage of the war or to indulge in labor profiteering will redound to its discredit and boomerang against its best future interests. It is elementary that an inflationary cost-of-living spiral will injure labor

more than any other class of citizens. Hence, labor must give all-out support to the government's price-fixing and cost-of-living stabilization program. A runaway price movement can and must be stopped. It will call for sacrifices from all economic groups, and labor's sacrifices must be a giving up of general wage increases.

"However, the exercise of ordinary common sense should cause every citizen to recognize that real wages must be maintained at a level which will permit the millions of American workers in the army of production to sustain themselves on a standard of living of health and decency. Maximum production will not permit of a lower standard.

"The wage formula of the War Labor Board is no cure-all for inflation but it is a definite and certain check on inflation as far as the wage factor is concerned. It must be looked upon as a concomitant of a broad-base tax policy and of a wide-scale and effective system of rationing and price fixing of those consumer goods, the prices of which are so controlling in the cost of living of the average citizen. Such adjustments in the formula as need to be made in light of future events and trend in the war economy of the country will be made by the board.

"The board believes that the formula has already served as a decelerator and stabilizer of the wage movement. Employers generally have approved it. Labor has reluctantly but patriotically accepted it and agreed to adjust to it. The public is gradually coming to understand it and appreciate its anti-inflation features. However, the board's formula will be of lasting effect only if and when all the other phases of the President's stabilization program in turn become as effective."

Milwaukee Coal Drivers Win

Under Wage Stabilization Plan

THROUGH amicable negotiations conducted with the cooperation of Thomas E. Flynn at International headquarters, the employees of Milwaukee coal operators have just won a pay increase of $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents an hour.

The procedure followed by Local No. 257, Coal and Ice Drivers and Helpers, demonstrates the success of methods advocated by President Daniel J. Tobin.

The Milwaukee negotiations were conducted in strict accordance with International law and the contract between the union and the coal operators.

The report of Henry F. Drefahl, president of Local No. 257, to Flynn, contained a copy of the decision of the arbitration committee, which grants the pay increase retroactive to May 1. The decision of the arbitration board was made under the wage stabilization program of President Roosevelt and the policy adopted by the War Labor Board of equalizing wages on the basis of pay prevailing in similar industries in the locality and the cost of living.

The arbitration board accepted the figures of the War Labor Board on an increase of 15 per cent in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 1, 1942.

Taking into consideration a voluntary increase of five cents an hour paid by the operators last November, the arbitration board decided that the increase of $8\frac{3}{4}$ cents would offset the increased living cost and put the coal employees on a comparable basis with other similar labor.

Flynn praised the decision of the board and also the attitude of both the employers and Local No. 257.

"This is an example of what can be accomplished by honest negotiation within the provisions of existing contracts and International regulations," he said. "The union exercised commendable patience and there was no threat of a work stoppage at any time despite the fact that negotiations continued for four months.

"The time consumed did not penalize the union because the award took into consideration the delay and made the raise retroactive. The employers agreed to the orderly procedure and the entire case was free of the provocative tactics of some employers in other parts of the country under similar circumstances."

Throughout the negotiations, Local No. 257 was in constant touch with Flynn, who supplied valuable information on wage scales for like work in other districts.

In reaching its conclusions, the arbitration board declared:

"Wage rates, so far as it is feasible, should bear relation to the cost of living as it exists in the region where the employees live and should be determined in conformity to the formula recently promulgated by the War Labor Board—that said wage rates should be adjusted upward where they are lower than those paid by similar industries in the same locality, or where they are substantially lower than those paid in the industry as a whole, or in instances where they are substandard."

Stop Strikes, says Soldier-Teamster —

Work and Fight, He Demands

By Private Harold Newton

Former editor of the Wisconsin Teamster, now on active duty, U. S. Army.

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.—Speaking as one of the lowest ranking members of Uncle Samuel's armed forces, a buck private, I say that it's about time that the American people quit kidding themselves and begin to realize that we are losing this war and will continue to do so unless we all wholeheartedly forget our differences and unite in perfecting our nation's war machine.

When I leave this post and mingle with the civilian population I am amazed at their attitude towards the war of survival in which our nation and the other United Nations are engaged. Their supreme overconfidence that we're going to win this war . . . just like that . . . is appalling.

I've been told time and again: "Well, soldier, you'd better hurry if you want to get in on the excitement; the war'll be over soon. Just wait until we really produce planes, guns and tanks. We'll flatten old Hitler and Hirohito so there'll be nothing but a grease spot left."

In the light of what is transpiring on the fighting fronts this attitude is

amazing. Whether we like it or not, whether we care to face the truth or not, instead of winning this war we are not even holding our own; in fact, we are giving ground steadily in many places.

Oh yes, we've won victories in the Coral Sea, at Midway, in the Solomons and a few other places. I'm just as happy over these successes as the most optimistic of our citizenry. But, should these comparatively few victories lead us to believe that Japan, Germany and their satellite nations will soon fold up? It is silly, isn't it?

We can lose this war!

Call me a defeatist, call me anything you care to, but, I reiterate, we can lose this war. We can and surely will lose it if we

don't stop fighting amongst ourselves, if we don't place the war effort first on the list of considerations in everything that affects our daily lives.

Only when the American people, and this means members of organized labor as well as business and professional people, are ready and willing to make any sacrifices that are necessary

All Must Work

We are at war, and it is imperative that we use all labor power available so that we may defeat the Axis powers. The war is fought not only on the battlefields, but also at home in the industries which are producing the implements needed for the successful prosecution of the war.

When millions of our men are taken from industry to do the actual fighting on the battlefields, no one who is physically capable, be that person a man or a woman, has a right to remain idle. It is not a question of choice. We must each one of us do the job assigned to us and for which we are best fitted. In the midst of a national emergency, all prejudices and preconceived notions must give way to the public necessity.—*Washington State Labor News.*

can our nation and the other United Nations attain complete victory.

By any sacrifices I mean just that—**ANY SACRIFICES!** I don't mean that we'll sacrifice if "he'll do likewise." This kind of waiting, backing and filling leads to delays that are too dangerous. Winning this war must come first!

Various members of organized labor are asking: "Must we sacrifice this and that, while employers are rolling in millions and millions of dollars?"

Yes, by God, if by sacrificing now we help win the war. We then can devote our full time to dealing with unfair and unscrupulous employers.

If we lose this war, labor loses everything. Our stake in a United Nations victory is so enormous that I believe we can afford, if necessary, to take a little kicking around now, rather than jeopardize it.

In my career in organized labor I've participated in a number of strikes, have served on strike committees. I'm a firm believer in the right to strike. However, in these crucial times I believe that, except in the most unusual

circumstances, no union should resort to the strike weapon.

If we engage in dogfights with our employers we are doing exactly what Hitler is trying to promote. If labor doesn't stop striking voluntarily it will be compelled to do so by law.

Strikes Must Cease!

President Tobin has been hammering away at unnecessary strikes and has had to expel some members for participating in them. This, I'm sure, hasn't been an easy thing for him to do. I'm very happy to see that he has had the foresight and courage to act as he has.

Labor needs more men with knowledge and vision backed up with the guts to take whatever action is necessary. Other labor leaders should take heed of the splendid leadership Dan Tobin is giving in the present crisis.

Les Hunt, in the August issue of the journal, stated that we must engage in "total warfare—war to the death of our enemies." Total warfare can only be waged when we give total effort to the job at hand . . . winning the war!

"He Gets Things Done"--What Things?

ONE of the most tragic things on the American scene is the way laboring men and farmers continually vote against their own interest.

The Gallup poll reports that workers and farmers are the people who give Representative Hamilton Fish of New York his main support.

Now isn't that the height of boobery? Hamilton Fish has one of the most abominable records in congress. An arch isolationist, he has the dubious distinction of being closely connected to a Nazi spy.

Fish's own clerk in congress is in prison as a result of the conviction of George Sylvester Viereck, Nazi

propagandist, as foul a liar as ever emitted a Heil.

These workers and farmers are quoted as being for Fish because "he gets things done." What are congressmen—errand boys or representatives of the people? These workers and farmers are putting their selfish aims ahead of patriotism.

Do not these workers and farmers realize that if Fish's policies of isolation and kowtowing to Nazi bullying had prevailed, that America would be in a condition not unlike France today? Are not we to expect any intelligence from our congressmen?

—*Minnesota Teamster.*

Remember
in
November

McKeough of Illinois *Murray of Montana*

SENATOR JAMES E. MURRAY of Montana and Congressman Raymond S. McKeough of Illinois are two men who should receive the unanimous support of labor in their campaign for election to the United States senate.

Remember in November!

McKeough recently distinguished himself in congress by preventing the passage of a tax bill which would have saddled the bulk of war expenses on low-salaried workers while permitting the profits of corporations to go higher and higher.

As a result of his efforts, he defeated a plot to substitute a sales tax for an excess profits tax and forced a bill through congress which raised the revenue by more than a billion dollars.

This money will come from the excess profits of large corporations engaged in war work and not from the dinner tables of working men in an added tax on food. You can thank McKeough for that.

He Spoke Out Fearlessly

And you can thank Senator Murray for exposing the congressional plot to destroy the 40-hour week and further increase the war profits of corporations at the expense of the wage earners.

Murray was one senator who spoke out fearlessly against the drive on the 40-hour week and exposed the motives behind it. His remarks came at the time when the war contractors were claiming that production was being slowed down by the 40-hour week. The contractors gave the public the

impression that labor was only working 40 hours a week and that the law prevented them from working longer.

Murray pointed out that the law does not prohibit work in excess of 40 hours a week. It merely provides that overtime must be paid for time worked in excess of 40 hours.

Both Murray and McKeough are being opposed by isolationists who resent their fairness toward labor. They also resent the fact that both Murray and McKeough forgot politics when the nation was in danger and loyally supported the foreign policies of President Roosevelt.

Isolationists Fight Labor

They did this in the face of repeated threats from such organizations as the America First Committee and such newspapers as the *Chicago Tribune*, who were more anxious to discredit Roosevelt than they were to stop Hitler and Hirohito.

In fact McKeough's opponent, "Curly" Brooks, made more noise trying to protect the *Tribune* from a grand jury investigation than he ever did to protect the country.

Murray's opponent is the brother of Jeanette Rankin, an America Firster who even voted against war with Japan. Arrayed against Murray is all the power and money of the seditious organizations which used the America First Committee as camouflage for their pro-German, anti-labor activities such as the Klan, the Bund and Silver Shirts.

Exactly the same power and influence is opposing McKeough in Illi-

nois, which reveals a nation-wide conspiracy to defeat congressmen and senators who have stood unflinching for democracy in this crisis.

The isolationists are now beseeching the voters to forget their past on the theory that "we are all Americans now." But the isolationists are not forgetting the men who were Americans before a bomb fell on them. They expect to exact their vengeance at the polls in November by defeating men like Murray and McKeough.

The isolationist attitude toward labor was illustrated during McKeough's fight for a tax bill which would take war taxes from those who were making war profits.

Wrong Way Knutson

His opposition on the floor of congress came from Congressman Harold Knutson of Minnesota, who has voted consistently against labor, against social legislation and against national defense.

Knutson offered amendments on the floor of congress which would have reduced corporation war profits a billion dollars, thereby paving the way for a sales tax to finance the war.

Knutson made his plea for "small corporations" although the small corporations were protected. McKeough pointed that out in answering Knutson.

McKeough Opposed Sales Tax

He proved that the tax bill did not increase the taxes on corporations earning less than \$25,000 per year. The increase came from corporations earning more than that. They were the only ones who would have benefited by Knutson's amendments and it was for them that Knutson fought.

But McKeough thinks differently. In urging the passage of the bill he said:

"Already we are collecting income taxes on wages as low as \$10 a week. That is an injustice. To add a sales tax to this burden would be unforgivable.

"All we are asking of the large corporations in this tax bill is that they join with the millions of our lowly citizens who are making a generous contribution to the winning of the war and the preservation of everything we in America love and hold sacred."

Oil for the Lamps of China

THE oil in the lamps of China is burning low. Her resources are running out, her wounded are dying for lack of medical care and her children are starving. But still she fights.

China needs help and China is our ally.

But for the 2,000,000 Japs she killed, we might be fighting the Japanese army today in the Rocky Mountains instead of the Solomon Islands. China has done a magnificent job for us.

She deserves credit and that credit should take a form that will bring

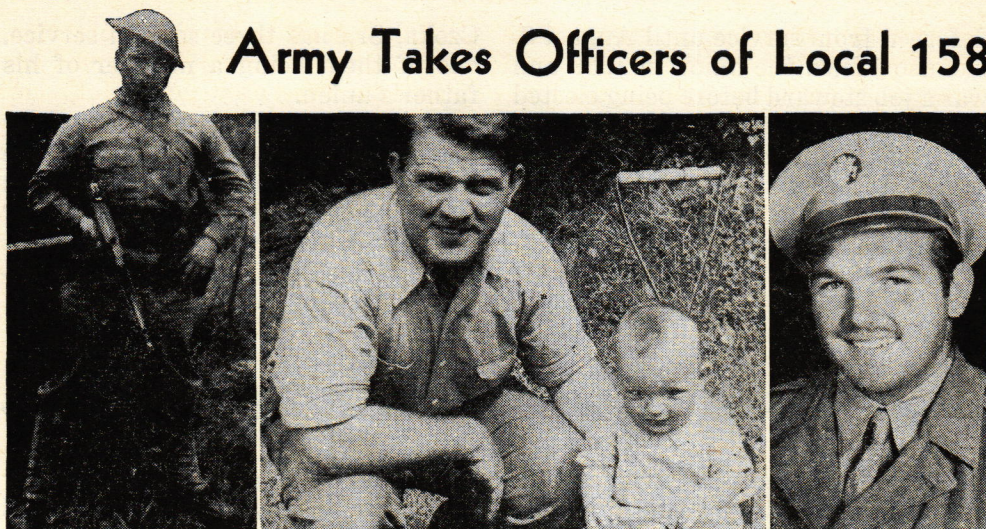
relief to a valiant nation that doesn't know what it means to quit.

In other words, give her cash with her credit.

The United China Relief campaign is under way and labor is being asked for contributions. Nobody should give more gladly. At the next meeting of your union take something out of the kitty and send your check to the United China Relief, 1790 Broadway, New York City.

Let's put some more oil in those flickering lamps to guide us all to victory.

Army Takes Officers of Local 158



These are four former officers of Brownsville (Pa.) Local No. 158 now in the army. Upper left is Dominic Franks, former trustee. In the center is Thomas Gribble, former trustee, with his small child. On the upper right is David L. Pearson, former vice-president, and below him is James E. Hegyes, former recording secretary.

THE war has laid a heavy hand on the officers of Local No. 158 of Brownsville, Pa. So far, the union has lost a vice-president, recording secretary and two trustees to the army, along with 40 members of the union, now scattered along the world-wide front where America fights.

The officers of Local No. 158 who have put on uniforms are Vice-President David L. Pearson, Recording Secretary James E. Hegyes, Trustee Dominic Franks and Trustee Thomas Gribble.

Hegyes and Gribble are married, while Franks was largely responsible for the support of his family.

Although Franks was born of Italian parents, he felt keenly his responsibility to defend the country that adopted his parents. Franks and his brother, Steve, were the support of the family but Dominic believed that one of the two should sign up. They talked it over and Dominic enlisted. But when he joined the army he found that Steve was there, too.

Dominic is a first-class private in Company A, Second Signal Armored Battalion. He joined Local No. 158 in 1937, when he was 19 years old.

Hegyes transferred into Local No. 158 in 1939 from Fredericktown Local No. 634. He is a private in the 384th Bomb Squadron.

Pearson, in addition to being one of the top men in union affairs, was also one of its biggest men physically. He is an athlete, weighing 220 pounds and standing more than six feet tall. He and his only brother, William, are both in the army.

He joined the union in 1939 and is a private in the 14th Technical Squadron.

Gribble, like Pearson, is an athlete and weighs 20 pounds more. He is married and has one child. He was

deferred from service until August 3. He also joined the union in 1939 and was a job steward before being elected trustee.

The four union officers were presented with wrist watches by Joint Council No. 40 of Pittsburgh.

Recording Secretary Thomas F. Mitchell of Local No. 158 also reported that a charter member, George

Czoka, Sr., has three sons in service, one of them being a member of his father's union.

"Our local feels the loss of so many fine officers but we feel they will serve the army as faithfully as they served us and, with the other members of our union now in service, will be a credit to the armed forces as well as to organized labor," Mitchell said.

Old-time Chicago Leader Dies

RECENTLY there passed away in Chicago an old-time member of the Teamsters' Union, George Wilson, for many years president of the Ice Men's Union, No. 702. He has in recent years been representing the International Union as a delegate to the American Federation of Labor conventions. The general president attended his funeral in Chicago. The services were beautiful, and he tendered to Mrs. Wilson the sympathy and condolences of the International executive board.

It is true that George Wilson was outside the International Union for many years, a member of the U. T. of A., and also his local union was connected with the Chicago Teamsters; but in all of those years he was friendly to nearly all of the officers of the International Union and the general president had implicit confidence in him and respected his opinions and sympathized with his position.

Not one breath of scandal of any kind was ever attached to his name. He lived through the early days of the Teamsters' movement and all down through the years his character was unblemished and his personality loved and respected. He was never charged with the acceptance of a five-cent

piece that belonged to the union, or that could in any way be considered unsavory.

Such men are not written up for their qualities by the newspapers. There are thousands of them who live in silence with their self-respect, preserving and maintaining their honor and the honor and dignity of their families and the organizations they represent.

But when some unfortunate creature with hereditary weaknesses or tendencies does wrong, or when some individual willfully forgets the law of moral justice and is determined not to observe the rules and laws laid down on financial matters, the newspapers publicize those weaklings and insincere individuals. They magnify their crimes on the front pages, for the purpose of smearing the millions of honest men and women in the labor movement.

We cannot express—it would be impossible to find words to do so—our sincere sympathy for Mrs. Wilson in her great loss. But we know that her teachings and her religious beliefs will hold her up and will help her to overcome the sorrows which God has placed upon her.—D. J. T.

Teamsters Can Help FBI

—Says John Edgar Hoover

By John Edgar Hoover

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice

Editor's Note: The following article was written especially for *The International Teamster* by Director Hoover, who welcomes the cooperation of Teamsters in his splendid fight against sabotage. Because of the fact that they are constantly driving in and out of defense plants and rolling the highways day and night, Teamsters can give the FBI invaluable aid by keeping their eyes open and reporting suspicious incidents to their nearest office.

WITH the nations of the world engaged in mighty battles which cast their ominous shadows upon all that civilization itself connotes and with our own boys dying on the far-flung battle fronts, it behooves us to be absolutely certain that the battles on the home front are waged successfully.

More and more raw materials are needed to feed the mills of war and, what is equally important, we must see to it that foreign agents and others who would despoil our heritage of freedom are given no leeway. The war cannot be won by any one particular group; it is a task for all—labor, management, the armed services, law enforcement, and the citizen in the street.

President Foresaw Danger

Law enforcement's responsibility was crystallized as early as the summer of 1939, when the President of the United States, sensing the dark days which lay ahead, coordinated under the Federal Bureau of Investigation all investigations of sabotage, espionage, and related national security matters.

Going further, the chief executive on September 6, 1939, called upon law

enforcement officers the nation over to cooperate with the FBI in this vital task. Through the several hundred conferences held throughout the nation each quarter by the FBI and local officers, the entire law enforcement field has been galvanized into action and is today giving unstintingly of its time and effort in conquering the enemy within.

Teamsters Can Help FBI

In any successful program by law enforcement much credit must be given to individual citizens. That there have been no foreign-inspired acts of sabotage committed in the United States thus far in the present emergency is a tribute to a patriotic American citizenry as well as to law enforcement officers.

Groups such as the Teamsters are performing a vital task in keeping the war materials rolling and are in a position to be of very real assistance to the FBI in its efforts to thwart the saboteur, the subverter, and others of their kind.

At best the forces of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and cooperating law enforcement agencies are limited. The citizen can aid by reporting promptly and without prior eval-

uation to the nearest office of the FBI all facts coming to his attention reflecting possible violations of the sabotage, espionage, and other national security statutes. In this way he will be actively participating in winning the struggle against saboteurs and spies on the home front.

In carrying out his responsibilities, the citizen should endeavor to avoid hysteria. Few things would be more pleasing to our enemies than a state of panic on the home front. Some of the stories reaching the FBI seem quite serious at first blush, but are revealed by investigation to be nothing but the products of rumormongering combined with public hysteria.

The Enemy Is Listening

Just recently it was reported that a Japanese rubber raft, possibly dropped from an enemy plane, had been found off the West Coast. Investigation revealed that actually the "raft" was a children's toy stamped "Made in Japan" which had been purchased four years before by the person turning it in at a filling station as scrap rubber.

In another case a report was received that a girl employee in a plant producing gas masks had been puncturing the masks with a needle which she kept in her hand. Investigation showed that actually the company had had some trouble about one year be-

fore when a defective die pinched the eye pieces of some of the masks. The person reporting the story to the FBI heard it at a party and previously it had been told to a girl at the lunch counter in the plant by the driver of a pastry truck.

Aside from the dangers inherent in rumors and hysteria, there is still another angle to loose talking. It may furnish vital information to our foes. The slogan "The Enemy is Listening" cannot be emphasized too strongly at this time.

In the Duquesne spy case which came to an end on January 2, 1942, when the thirty-three persons involved were sentenced to prison terms exceeding 320 years and assessed fines of \$18,000, several situations came to the FBI's attention which illustrate the harm done by unnecessary talk. One of the spies, when asked where he secured certain data, stated: "This came out in the course of a bridge game." Another member of the spy ring, in indicating the source of some information sent to Germany, remarked that "it was heard at a bar."

Winning the war will require the cooperation of all working together in one great effort. The task will be made immeasurably easier if, while remaining vigilant, we refrain from useless talk and any actions which promote hysteria.

Starve Them, If They Starve Us

There's a move on foot to "persuade" the Japs to let us send food and a few luxuries to American soldiers, sailors, marines and workers they hold prisoner. These supplies will supplement the fish and rice diet that the Japs are doling out.

Well, why not remind the Jap war lords that we have a few hundred thousand of their nationals in concentration camps in this country. If the Japs won't let us feed our American boys on American food, then let's put our Jap prisoners on Jap food.

And let's quit coddling the Japs; stop blubbering about them. When this war is over we should run them all out of the country—and keep them out!

—The Washington Teamster.

Gov. Stassen Aids Teamsters

— War Labor Board Approves Action

By Jack Keefe

Editor, Minnesota Teamster

A MINNESOTA commission, appointed by Governor Harold E. Stassen to settle wage disputes of Minneapolis and St. Paul Teamster unions, put wage equality as the No. 1 factor in considering wage fixing and thereby eliminated the long-standing differential between the two adjoining cities.

Rather than base its findings on the narrow confines of cost of living indexes, the commission took into consideration all problems pertaining to wage increases and the War Labor Board approved its action.

The Stassen commission, in recommending a 10-cent hourly raise for St. Paul Teamsters and a nine-cent hourly raise for Minneapolis Teamsters—bringing both groups to the 85-cent-per-hour scale—said the findings were made principally to eliminate inequalities.

Pay Should Be Equal

The commission pointed out that local drivers and warehousemen do work similar to that of the over-the-road men, and in all fairness should receive equal remuneration.

After studying the St. Paul and Minneapolis cases separately the commission said:

"The fairness of a demand for wage increase is generally determined by an examination of cost of living indexes, wage scales paid for comparable work in a community, wage scales paid throughout the industry in the United States, together with trends, if any, apparent in renewed contracts in that

community or in the industry throughout the country; wage scales paid by competitors for similar types of work, the supply of available workers, and the ability of the employers to pay."

On the cost-of-living basis alone the recommended raise was justified, while as for the matter of pay for comparable work in the community, the findings of the commission as to over-the-road pay certainly show that a 10-cent hourly raise is not only justified, but necessary.

Far Below Average

As to the point on comparable wage scales throughout the country, figures from the Department of Labor disclose Minneapolis and St. Paul union truck driver wages as below the average for the entire country.

On the question of trends in wages, union evidence that more than three score firms have granted wage raises this year ranging from nine to 22½ cents an hour strengthened the stand of the union demand for an increase.

Thus, evidence and precedent call for a wage raise for the Minneapolis and St. Paul Teamsters—a raise justified by a study of the whole picture—not by a single formula such as cost-of living indexes.

In both case the employers rejected the findings of Governor Stassen's commission and the cases were certified to the War Labor Board.

The decision of the Stassen commission was accepted by Local No. 120 of St. Paul and Local No. 544 of Minneapolis.

Skip Milk Delivery Banned

Does Not Conserve Rubber, Says N. Y. Decision of War Board

THE every-other-day delivery of milk reduces the consumption of milk, but does not reduce the consumption of rubber, according to a blunt decision handed down by Hugh E. Sheridan, special representative of the War Labor Board, in a controversy covering parts of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Sheridan's analysis of alternate day delivery was one of the highlights of his decision in the dispute between the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Milk Distributors' War Conservation Committee and the milk drivers of Locals Nos. 584, 338 and 680.

His decision ordered at least five days' delivery of milk each week, wholesale or retail, and that the saving of rubber required by the order of the Office of Defense Transportation shall be achieved by adjustment of routes, consolidation of routes, discontinuance of routes or by the use of horse-drawn equipment.

Saves Hay, Not Rubber

The last method suggested is particularly interesting in view of the fact that two large companies delivering by horses in Indianapolis have gone on every-other-day delivery "to save rubber."

Sheridan further ordered that the milk distributors lay off no men except where justified by a decrease in the volume of business.

But he warned that the shift of merchandise intended for wholesalers, from retail to wholesale trucks, should not be interpreted as a decline

in the volume of retail distribution. The burden of establishing decline in volume shall be upon the distributor.

This kills the plan of the distributors to lay off 1,500 men under the guise of "helping win the war."

His final order involved the appointment of an impartial chairman to settle all questions arising out of the decision.

Would Increase Profits

The controversy involved 5,000 milk drivers employed in the congested areas of three states. They objected to the plan evolved by the distributors' "conservation" committee, claiming it was nothing but a move to reduce overhead and increase profits by laying off drivers and throwing the milk business to wholesalers.

Sheridan corroborated the claim of Teamster unions in other parts of the country that alternate day delivery reduces the consumption of milk because people lack the storage facilities to keep it fresh. This means that children get less milk because they are its principal consumers.

Sheridan said that the volume lost in retail is not recovered by wholesale distribution in the alternate day plan. In other words, people will not carry as much milk home from the grocery as they will take if it comes to their door.

3,000 Milk Peddlers

The whole milk situation in New York is complicated by intense competition between wholesale distributors while the presence of 3,000 ped-

dlers in the area adds further complication.

The peddlers will continue operations on their own individual basis regardless of any program inaugurated by the big distributors.

In New York City, Sheridan found that 70 per cent of the milk distribution is wholesale, while in New Jersey and Connecticut, 90 per cent of the deliveries are retail.

Decision Protects Public

There are from 6,000 to 8,000 routes in the territory, providing ample opportunity for reduction of mileage through elimination of routes, rather than by elimination of daily delivery.

The attitude of Sheridan, after

careful study of the facts and evidence submitted by both the unions and the distributors, is embraced in the following paragraph from his decision:

"Although the public has not been represented directly in these proceedings, it is obvious that the public interest must be given due consideration.

"The importance of milk in the diet, particularly in these times of stress, is recognized. Any plan that would curtail delivery to the home, such as every-other-day delivery, would tend to discourage the consumption of milk in the home. I have sought to adopt such a plan as would assure minimum curtailment of service to the home."

Rejected by Army—Dies in Grief

ONE of the saddest experiences we have had since the beginning of the war was the recent death of the son of our vice-president and general organizer, M. J. Cashal. The young man, twenty-eight years of age, appeared before the examining physician of the draft board, and for some slight imperfection he was deferred, or might we use the word, rejected.

The young man took this condition to heart so much that he grieved deeply and silently and so intensely that he became seriously ill, and from that illness he never recovered.

The brutal answer of the examining board was so uncalled for and their undiplomatic method of acting was indirectly responsible for his illness, in our judgment.

They could have approached Mr. Cashal and said: "We are sorry, but just now we feel that you ought to build yourself up just a little, and then

later we may call you back." They did not do this. They brutally advised him that he had been rejected because of some slight heart trouble.

The funeral of young Cashal was perhaps the most pathetic and outstanding event of its kind in recent years in New York.

The General President was unable to be present but he was represented by his three sons, Edmund, Frank and Fred Tobin.

Mike and Mrs. Cashal have taken this serious trouble to themselves, as they always have in case of trouble, and they are in silence carrying their cross. The International Union tenders to them its sincere and heartfelt sympathy in the loss of this much loved and cherished young son. To my mind he is just as much a victim of the war as if he had been killed by a German bullet in a foreign field.—D. J. T.

If you aren't buying American War Bonds you are risking German post-war bondage.

They Gave Us a Red Light

At The Crossroads

THE Teamsters' Union has received a circular letter signed by a couple of Communists to the effect that "red baiting must go." They say it will seriously impede the progress of the war if people forget about our foreign enemies and start a purge of domestic reds.

They are quite right.

But, so far as we know, nobody is doing much "red baiting" these days. They are too busy trying to win a war.

While we are trying to win that war there is nothing wrong with remembering why it is such a tough job, and why we got such a slow start.

We can remember, for instance, that the very Communists who signed the letter were doing everything possible to keep us from being prepared for this war.

Remember Those Strikes?

It isn't "red baiting" to remember that, is it?

And it isn't "red baiting" to remember all the strikes the Communists inspired in defense industries to keep American defense production as low as possible.

And neither is it "red baiting" to remember how the American Peace Mobilization picketed the White House calling President Roosevelt a "war monger" because he was trying to build up the army and navy.

The American Peace Mobilization was a Communist front organization working in close cooperation with the America First Committee to sabotage American defense.

The Communists thought Hitler

was a pretty good guy in those days and when the Teamsters said he would some day attack America, the Communists said the Teamsters were "imperialists."

Either they were liars then or else they are "imperialists," too.

Certainly it is not "red baiting" to remember those things. Nor is it "red baiting" to note that most of the Communist leaders who are such voluble patriots right now are doing all their fighting with adjectives.

Teamsters Fight—Commies Talk

None of them has gotten very close to the front, that we know of. None of them has gone overseas to fight for their comrades on the Don River. None of them undertook to deliver supplies to China along the blazing Burma Road.

Oh no! They left those tough, dangerous jobs to us. Seventeen hundred Teamsters dropped from sight when the Japs conquered Burma. Fifty thousand more are now in the armed services, from Libya to the Aleutians.

And where are the Communists? Right where they always were—on the political front at home. They are organizing for the future so that in the chaotic days following the war they can organize the kind of government they have always wanted in the United States, by revolution if convenient.

It is not "red baiting" to remember all those things.

The Teamsters' Union is militantly and irrevocably pledged to aid for Russia, as long as Russia remains our

ally. We salute the Russian Communists as courageous patriots.

We recognize the American Communists for what they are—temporary Americans who will be American patriots only so long as the interests of Russia parallel our interests.

We are not “baiting” anybody. We are just laying it out cold in the free

speech we learned in grammar school.

All we ask Teamsters to do is to remember back of Pearl Harbor. And to remember that thousands of Russians have died, and thousands of Americans will die, because when civilization stood at the crossroads, the Communists helped the Quislings tamper with the traffic signals.

Hearst Signs Reluctantly in Baltimore

AFTER considerable difficulty in negotiation, the Hearst papers of Baltimore have signed an agreement with Local No. 355 in line with that existing with other newspapers of that city.

The agreement was signed by International Organizer Thomas P. O'Brien of Washington, D. C., and President Harry Cohen of Local No. 355, for the Teamsters.

It provides for a 40-hour week at a minimum pay scale of \$38.50 for road drivers with time and one-half for overtime, unless such overtime is occasioned by the inability of the union to provide men.

The pay for city drivers is \$32.50.

Each extra employee reporting for work from the union hall is guaranteed 4½ hours work.

The contract contains a provision for arbitration of all differences with the presiding judge of the federal court of appeals of Maryland selecting the third member of any arbitration board.

The contract becomes effective as of last June 30 and runs until next June 30, with the customary provisions for remaining in effect unless reopened by either party by formal notice two months in advance of the expiration date.

Beer Trucks Denied Tires

INDICATING the severity of the rubber shortage and its threat to commercial delivery systems, the Office of Price Administration has prohibited the sale of new or recapped tires to beer, soft drink and other non-essential trucks.

Included in the non-essential class by the OPA are all privately operated trucks carrying alcoholic beverages, tobacco, candy, flowers and all types of luxury goods.

The Washington office also authorized local rationing boards to refuse tires to trucks in the essential class if

they are not carrying goods necessary to the war or to the public health and safety.

Common carriers are still free from further restriction but the indications are that tires will be harder to get for everybody from now on. Trucks that were considered in essential operations a couple of months ago are in the discard now.

But in the meantime pleasure cars continue to burn up rubber at will throughout most of the United States. Why not eliminate luxury driving, along with luxury deliveries?

Denver Disciplines Strikers

—War Construction Proceeds

SHARP disciplinary action has been taken by Local No. 13 of Denver against several members who attempted to tie up a defense project in a dispute on overtime pay.

Announcing the determination of the union to rigidly follow the instructions of the International and to force its members to observe the terms of their contracts, President Francis H. Salter issued the following statement:

"I desire to call to the attention of all members of the construction drivers' division of Local Union No. 13 that absolutely no interference with the work on any project by the membership will be tolerated during the present speed-up of the defense program.

"We have made our pledge to the national government and the various government agencies involved, and this pledge we firmly intend to keep. We will not tolerate in the slightest degree any interference with the progress of any project, whether active or passive.

Must Follow Rules

"There is a proper channel for settlement of any disagreement over the terms under which we work on every project at this time. The officers of this union know these channels, and although at some times it is a very slow and tedious form of settlement, we still must insist that the approved method of settlement of disputes be followed by each and every one of our members.

"We cannot in any way or in the slightest degree tolerate the actions

of the very few members who at Lowry Field recently decided to attempt to speed up this method. These men will be disciplined to the fullest extent of the rules and by-laws of this union, after proper investigating by the officials; because in our minds the proper procedure was not followed.

New Men Caused Trouble

"We are very happy to state that out of the tremendous membership that we have at this time engaged in defense work, all members are in accord with us and going along with our program in connection with national defense.

"We desire to state for the benefit of the entire membership to the best of our knowledge at this writing, this disturbance was not caused by any of the old-time members of the union, but was instigated by newer members taken into the union at the request of the contractor.

"We do not in any way, shape or form mean to cast any reflection on the contractor involved in this dispute, as this union has had only the very finest of relations with this company since their adoption of the union policy."

Salter pointed out that Local No. 13 has collected thousands of dollars in overtime pay for its members. However, to be certain that the drivers receive what they are entitled to, he asked all men to familiarize themselves with the provisions of their contract and to keep a daily record of the time they worked.

Give Us this Election Day

A Congress—Not a Reichstag

By Lester M. Hunt

THERE is only one real issue before the voters in the November congressional elections.

It isn't whether the candidates are Democrats or Republicans. Neither is it whether they are laboring men or business men.

It is whether or not they are *Americans*. And whether they are the kind of Americans who can fearlessly prosecute the war and fairly equalize the burdens that the people must bear.

This is not a war to protect the open shop, as some industrialists seem to interpret it. And it is not a war to perpetuate the closed shop, as some labor leaders apparently interpret it.

These, and all other domestic issues, can be settled later by the processes of democratic government if we win the war. If we lose, there won't be anything for us to decide.

Our conquerors will decide our domestic policies, our wages and our business policies in the same ruthless manner they decided them in every other nation they conquered.

It will take the blood of a future generation to win back the freedom

that this generation lost for them.

Every member of the lower house of congress and approximately a third of the senators must stand for re-election. In seeking re-election, they must

stand on the record they wrote. In determining whether or not they should be re-elected and thereby entrusted with enormous responsibilities for the future of this country and civilization throughout the world, the voters should carefully scrutinize that record.

The best indication of what a man will do is what he has done. Campaign promises mean nothing. They can't wipe out the record. The voters should keep their eyes open to what has happened and their ears closed to feverish promises to do better next time.

Otherwise, we may wake up the morning after election to find that we have a congress of little men with big mouths blatantly blathering the sentiments of Quislings and totally unequal to the herculean task confronting them.

We need strong men who will not tremble at every blast from an enemy gun or every threat from a selfish

Yes! Minnesota Does Smell Slightly

Some Minnesota Teamsters have written us in disgust that their congressmen have the worst voting record of any state. It's pretty bad, with an average of 18.3 per cent on foreign issues. But it isn't quite as bad as Wisconsin, which averages 14.4 per cent. Without the 100 per cent voting record of Congressman T. F. Wasielewski, the Wisconsin average would be less than 4 per cent.

Michigan and Indiana don't smell like roses, either.

Even a rock-ribbed Republican like Congressman Charles A. Plumley of Vermont rolled up a record of 83 per cent in support of the President's foreign policies, which proves he is an American before he is a Republican. See the rest of them on pages 22, 23 and 24.

minority. They must be courageous enough to fight the war through to complete and absolute victory, and intelligent enough to insist on the kind of a peace that will prevent another war in another 20 years.

In order to give the 625,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters a basis to analyze the men who are seeking re-election, this magazine presents on following pages the record of congressmen on 12 important measures to prepare this country to defend itself.

All of them involve foreign policy, and the record shows which men played politics with our national security or who were too stupid to realize that modern war can span an ocean as easily as a forest fire leaps across a creek.

Some of the men who have a high score on this list are rated as anti-labor. In the heat of the campaign, some have even been branded as Fascists. But no man can be a Fascist who has voted right on these measures. He stands for the same kind of government that labor does, even though he may violently oppose the domestic aims of labor within the democratic framework of that government.

Labor attempted to defeat some of these men in the primaries where they were opposed by men who were good Americans. They should continue this opposition in the final campaign as long as the opponent is fitted for his responsibilities and is of unquestioned

loyalty. Under no circumstances should our prejudices induce us to elect a Quisling posing as "a friend of labor." Europe is drenched with the blood of working men who trusted Quislings.

In the July issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER we presented the records of congressmen on 19 measures including ten on foreign policy and nine on social and labor legislation.

The record in this issue is based entirely on foreign policy questions affecting the war. It begins with the fortification of Guam in 1939, when farsighted men saw spots on the rising sun and tried to prevent an eclipse of the Western Hemisphere. It ends with the measure to lift belligerent zones on November 13, 1941, less than a month before the first shadow of the eclipse passed over Pearl Harbor.

A congressman with the vision and courage to vote right on foreign affairs in the face of the pressure and propaganda he encountered can be trusted, in most instances, to apply the same courage and foresight to domestic problems with the same contempt for threats of punishment.

Some labor organizations have totally disregarded the foreign voting records of congressmen seeking re-election. In fact, they seem to have disregarded everything. The United Mine Workers, for instance, indorsed Congressman Thomas A. Jenkins of Ohio for re-election in spite of the

They Voted Wrong

The record of the minor political parties, heralded by themselves as the saviors of democracy, wasn't so good when democracy was imperiled throughout the world. In fact the congressmen of the American Labor party, the Progressive party and the Farmer-Labor party failed dismally when the big test came.

Here is their record on 12 foreign policy issues in a time of world crisis:

Marcantonio,

Am. Lab.42% wrong

Buckler, F-L58% wrong

Sauthoff, Pro.86% wrong

Gehrmann, Pro. ...92% wrong

Hull, Pro.92% wrong

fact that he voted for the Smith anti-strike bill, for drastic amendments to the Wagner Act and against the WPA relief bill, against NYA and against every other social and defense measure on which congressmen were scored in the July issue.

In addition to that, Jenkins voted almost continuously wrong on the foreign policy measures designed to protect this country from German-Jap aggression.

On the other hand, a group of California labor leaders has prepared a congressional slate which marks Congressman Ed Izac for defeat notwithstanding his record of voting 100 per cent for labor, national defense and social issues as tabulated in the July issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, and 100 per cent on foreign questions as scored in this issue.

The failure to indorse Izac is just

as indefensible as the indorsement of Jenkins. Too many labor leaders are playing their own peculiar brand of politics in this emergency.

In view of these strange indorsements, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER presents the score of congressmen on foreign issues. Look them over and use your own judgment when somebody tells you that "labor" has indorsed a certain congressman.

Your chances of coming out of this war with your pants and shirt depend largely on the kind of a congress you elect in November.

This is a time when the American voter

should remember the advice of George Washington to his subordinate officers in another critical hour of American history—

"Put none but Americans on guard tonight."

Is He Fish or Ham?

Even Congressman Ham Fish of New York, who played tag with Communists and postoffice with Nazis, made a score of 33 per cent in voting on foreign issues. It gives him a mask to wear at election time. But more than 100 members of congress made a worse record even than this appropriately named congressman—a ham in congress and a slippery fish campaigning.

A man with a worse voting record than Fish doesn't belong in an American congress. He belongs in a German reichstag. If the voters elect a congress of such men, they will deserve what they get. Read the record on pages 22, 23 and 24 before you vote.

Measure Your Congressman by This!

Here are the measures on which congressmen made the record printed on the following three pages. Any man, regardless of political party, ought to be able to earn a score of 75 per cent on measures like these, in times like these. If he didn't, his constituents should find out why, before they vote for him again.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1—GUAM FORTIFICATION. | 7—MILITARY AIRPLANE APPROPRIATION. |
| 2—CONSCRIPTION ACT. | 8—FIRST LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATION. |
| 3—LEND-LEASE ACT. | 9—SECOND LEND-LEASE APPROPRIATION. |
| 4—DRAFT EXTENSION. | 10—REPEAL BAN ON ARMING SHIPS. |
| 5—NEUTRALITY REVISION. | 11—LIFTING BELLIGERENT ZONES. |
| 6—ARMS EMBARGO. | 12—SHIP SEIZURE BILL. |

Only 25,000 out of 140,000 voters in a silk stocking district of New York turned out to vote last month. There is no poll tax there.

A Roster of Americanism in Congress

This is the score made by congressmen in their votes on 12 questions of foreign policy involving the very existence of the United States.

ALABAMA		Per Cent		Per Cent		
Steagall, Dem.	100		Shanley, Dem.	8	Heidinger, Rep.	Zero
Grant, Dem.	100		Talbot, Rep.	No Record	Johnson, Rep.	Zero
Manasco, Dem.	100		DELAWARE			
Hobbs, Dem.	100		Traynor, Dem.	100	INDIANA	
Patrick, Dem.	92		FLORIDA			
Sparkman, Dem.	92		Peterson, Dem.	100	Larrabee, Dem.	92
Jarman, Dem.	92		Sikes, Dem.	100	Boehne, Dem.	75
Boykin, Dem.	92		Cannon, Dem.	92	Johnson, Rep.	17
Starnes, Dem.	83		Hendricks, Dem.	92	Springer, Rep.	17
ARIZONA			Green, Dem.	83	Halleck, Rep.	17
Murdock, Dem.	92		GEORGIA			
ARKANSAS			Ramspeck, Dem.	100	Harness, Rep.	17
Mills, Dem.	100		Tarver, Dem.	100	Ludlow, Dem.	17
Norrell, Dem.	100		Whelchel, Dem.	100	Grant, Rep.	8
Harris, Dem.	100		Cox, Dem.	100	Gillie, Rep.	8
Gathings, Dem.	92		Brown, Dem.	92	Landis, Rep.	Zero
Terry, Dem.	92		Vinson, Dem.	92	Wilson, Rep.	Zero
Ellis, Dem.	83		Camp, Dem.	91	IOWA	
Cravens, Dem.	82		Gibson, Dem.	86	Cunningham, Rep.	86
CALIFORNIA			Pace, Dem.	83	Le Compte, Rep.	42
Izac, Dem.	100		Peterson, Dem.	75	Gwynne, Rep.	42
T. F. Ford, Dem.	100		IDAHO			
Lea, Dem.	100		White, Dem.	17	Jacobsen, Dem.	17
Sheppard, Dem.	100		Dworshak, Rep.	Zero	Harrington, Dem.	17
Kramer, Dem.	100		ILLINOIS			
L. Ford, Rep.	100		Barnes, Dem.	100	Gilchrest, Rep.	17
Buck, Dem.	92		Kocialkowski, Dem.	100	Jensen, Rep.	17
Elliott, Dem.	83		McKeough, Dem.	92	Martin, Rep.	17
Voorhis, Dem.	67		Schuetz, Dem.	92	Talle, Rep.	17
Gearhart, Rep.	67		Maciejewski, Dem.	92	KANSAS	
Anderson, Rep.	67		Kelly, Dem.	83	Houston, Dem.	83
Costello, Dem.	50		Arnold, Dem.	83	Rees, Rep.	17
Hinshaw, Rep.	42		Sabath, Dem.	75	Winter, Rep.	17
Tolan, Dem.	33		Beam, Dem.	75	Guyer, Rep.	17
Englebright, Rep.	33		Mitchell, Dem.	75	Carlson, Rep.	17
Rolph, Rep.	29		Schaefer, Dem.	50	Hope, Rep.	17
Welch, Rep.	25		Dewey, Rep.	29	Lambertson, Rep.	Zero
Carter, Rep.	17		Howell, Rep.	29	KENTUCKY	
Johnson, Rep.	14		Paddock, Rep.	29	Vincent, Dem.	100
COLORADO			Mason, Rep.	25	Spence, Dem.	100
Lewis, Dem.	100		Wheat, Rep.	17	Gregory, Dem.	100
Chenoweth, Rep.	14		Arends, Rep.	17	May, Dem.	100
Hill, Rep.	14		Dirksen, Rep.	17	Creal, Dem.	92
Rockwell, Rep.	No Record		Reed, Rep.	Zero	O'Neal, Dem.	92
CONNECTICUT			Bishop, Rep.	Zero	Bates, Dem.	75
Fitzgerald, Dem.	100		Day, Rep.	Zero	Chapman, Dem.	75
Kopplemann, Dem.	100		Stratton, Rep.	Zero	Robson, Rep.	Zero
Downs, Dem.	86		Allen, Rep.	Zero	LOUISIANA	
Maciora, Dem.	86		Chiperfield, Rep.	Zero	Sanders, Dem.	100
					Boggs, Dem.	100
					Allen, Dem.	92
					Brooks, Dem.	92
					Herbert, Dem.	86
					Plauche, Dem.	86

	Per Cent
Domengeaux, Dem. ...	86
Mills, Dem.	67

MAINE

Smith, Rep.	100
Fellows, Rep.	42
Oliver, Rep.	Zero

MARYLAND

D'Alesandro, Dem.	100
Ward, Dem.	100
Meyer, Dem.	86
Sasscer, Dem.	83
Cole, Dem.	75
Byron, Dem.	50

MASSACHUSETTS

McCormack, Dem.	100
Eliot, Dem.	86
Casey, Dem.	75
Healey, Dem.	75
Flaherty, Dem.	75
Rogers, Rep.	75
Bates, Rep.	67
Wigglesworth, Rep. ...	50
Holmes, Rep.	50
Gifford, Rep.	42
Treadway, Rep.	42
Clason, Rep.	33
Martin, Rep.	25
Tinkham, Rep.	Zero
Lane, Rep.	No Record

MICHIGAN

Lesinski, Dem.	92
Dingell, Dem.	75
Hook, Dem.	58
Tenerowicz, Dem.	50
O'Brien, Dem.	29
Blackney, Rep.	25
Michener, Rep.	25
Rabaut, Dem.	25
Bradley, Rep.	8
Dondero, Rep.	8
Crawford, Rep.	Zero
Engel, Rep.	Zero
Jonkman, Rep.	Zero
Shafer, Rep.	Zero
Woodruff, Rep.	Zero
Wolcott, Rep.	Zero
Hoffman, Rep.	Zero

MINNESOTA

Maas, Rep.	42
Buckler, F. L.	42
Pittenger, Rep.	33
Andresen, Rep.	17
Youngdahl, Rep.	17
Gale, Rep.	14
Andersen, Rep.	Zero

	Per Cent
Knutson, Rep.	Zero
O'Hara, Rep.	Zero

MISSISSIPPI

Whittington, Dem.	100
Ford, Dem.	92
Colmer, Dem.	83
McGehee, Dem.	83
Rankin, Dem.	70
Collins, Dem.	58
Whitten, Dem.	No Record

MISSOURI

Duncan, Dem.	100
Sullivan, Dem.	100
Zimmerman, Dem.	92
Williams, Dem.	92
Bell, Dem.	92
Cochran, Dem.	83
Cannon, Dem.	83
Romjue, Dem.	83
Nelson, Dem.	83
Shannon, Dem.	8
Ploeser, Rep.	Zero
Short, Rep.	Zero
Bennett, Rep.	Zero

MONTANA

O'Connor, Dem.	17
Rankin, Rep.	Zero

NEBRASKA

McLaughlin, Dem.	83
Stefan, Rep.	Zero
Coffee, Dem.	Zero
Copeland, Rep.	Zero
Curtis, Rep.	Zero

NEVADA

Scrugham, Dem.	92
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NEW HAMPSHIRE

Stearns, Rep.	83
Jenks, Rep.	17

NEW JERSEY

Wene, Dem.	100
Norton, Dem.	92
Sutphin, Dem.	75
Hart, Dem.	75
McLean, Rep.	67
Vreeland, Rep.	67
Thomas, Rep.	58
Eaton, Rep.	58
Canfield, Rep.	57
Wolverton, Rep.	50
Kean, Rep.	50
Powers, Rep.	50
Osmer, Rep.	33
Hartley, Rep.	17

NEW YORK

	Per Cent
Fitzpatrick, Dem.	100
Byrne, Dem.	100
Dickstein, Dem.	100
Buckley, Dem.	100
Heffernan, Dem.	100
Beiter, Dem.	100
Baldwin, Rep.	100
Klein, Dem.	100
Delaney, Dem.	92
Keogh, Dem.	92
O'Toole, Dem.	92
Bloom, Dem.	92
Kilburn, Rep.	88
Capozzoli, Dem.	86
Celler, Dem.	83
Mike Kennedy, Dem. ...	83
Cullen, Dem.	83
Gavagan, Dem.	83
Merritt, Dem.	83
Gamble, Rep.	83
Cluett, Rep.	75
Wadsworth, Rep.	75
Cole, Rep.	75
Somers, Dem.	67
Pfeifer, Dem.	67
Hancock, Rep.	67
Lynch, Dem.	64
Marcantonio, Lab.	58
E. Hall, Rep.	56
O'Leary, Dem.	50
Andrews, Rep.	50
Taber, Rep.	50
Martin Kennedy, Dem. ..	50
L. Hall, Rep.	50
Pheiffer, Rep.	43
O'Brien, Rep.	42
Barry, Dem.	33
O'Day, Dem.	33
Culkin, Rep.	33
Douglas, Rep.	33
Fish, Rep.	33
Rockefeller, Rep.	25
Crowther, Rep.	Zero
Butler, Rep.	Zero
Reed, Rep.	Zero

NEW MEXICO

Anderson, Dem.	86
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NORTH CAROLINA

Burgin, Dem.	100
Durham, Dem.	100
Bulwinkle, Dem.	100
Cooley, Dem.	100
Bonner, Dem.	100
Weaver, Dem.	92
Doughton, Dem.	92
Kerr, Dem.	92
Clark, Dem.	83

	Per Cent		Per Cent		Per Cent
Barden, Dem.	75	Weiss, Dem.	86	Rayburn, Speaker	100
Folger, Dem.	44	McGranery, Dem.	83	Lyn Johnson, Dem.	92
NORTH DAKOTA					
Robertson, Rep.	29	Bradley, Dem.	75	South, Dem.	92
Burdick, Rep.	8	Walter, Dem.	75	West, Dem.	92
OHIO					
Kirwan, Dem.	100	Flannery, Dem.	75	Kilday, Dem.	92
Harter, Dem.	92	Scanlon, Dem.	71	Russell, Dem.	86
Thom, Dem.	86	Moser, Dem.	58	Worley, Dem.	86
Imhoff, Dem.	86	Sheridan, Dem.	50	Gossett, Dem.	83
Davis, Dem.	86	Scott, Rep.	43	Thomason, Dem.	83
Holbrock, Dem.	86	Kunkel, Rep.	42	Kleberg, Dem.	83
Young, Dem.	86	Gerlach, Rep.	42	Summers, Dem.	83
Claypool, Dem.	83	Ditter, Rep.	33	Dies, Dem.	75
Crosser, Dem.	58	McArdle, Dem.	25	Mansfield, Dem.	58
Hunter, Dem.	33	Fenton, Rep.	25	UTAH	
Secrest, Dem.	33	Simpson, Rep.	25	Granger, Dem.	100
Baumhart, Rep.	29	Tibbott, Rep.	17	Robinson, Dem.	83
Bender, Rep.	25	Rodgers, Rep.	17	VERMONT	
McGregor, Rep.	25	Wolfenden, Rep.	17	Plumley, Rep.	83
Bolton, Rep.	17	Van Zandt, Rep.	17	VIRGINIA	
Brown, Rep.	17	Graham, Rep.	8	Flannagan, Dem.	100
Elston, Rep.	17	Jarrett, Rep.	8	Bland, Dem.	100
Hess, Rep.	17	Kinzer, Rep.	8	Burch, Dem.	100
Jenkins, Rep.	17	Rich, Rep.	Zero	Drewry, Dem.	100
Vorys, Rep.	17	Gilette, Rep.	No Record	Woodrum, Dem.	100
Sweeney, Dem.	Zero	RHODE ISLAND		Robertson, Dem.	92
Clevenger, Rep.	Zero	Forand, Dem.	86	Satterfield, Dem.	92
Jones, Rep.	Zero	Fogorty, Dem.	57	Smith, Dem.	92
Smith, Rep.	Zero	SOUTH CAROLINA		Harris, Dem.	80
OKLAHOMA					
Monroney, Dem.	100	Bryson, Dem.	92	WASHINGTON	
Wickersham, Dem.	100	Hare, Dem.	92	Leavy, Dem.	100
Rogers, Dem.	92	Rivers, Dem.	86	Jackson, Dem.	86
Johnson, Dem.	92	Fulmer, Dem.	83	Smith, Dem.	83
Cartwright, Dem.	75	McMillan, Dem.	83	Magnuson, Dem.	83
Disney, Dem.	75	Richards, Dem.	83	Coffee, Dem.	58
Nichols, Dem.	67	SOUTH DAKOTA		Hill, Dem.	42
Boren, Dem.	67	Case, Rep.	25	WEST VIRGINIA	
Rizley, Rep.	29	Mundt, Rep.	17	Kee, Dem.	100
OREGON					
Pierce, Dem.	92	TENNESSEE		Randolph, Dem.	100
Mott, Rep.	50	Cooper, Dem.	100	Edmiston, Dem.	92
Angell, Rep.	25	Courtney, Dem.	100	Smith, Dem.	83
PENNSYLVANIA					
Boland, Dem.	100	Pearson, Dem.	100	Johnson, Dem.	83
Meyers, Dem.	100	Davis, Dem.	100	Ramsay, Dem.	71
Sacks, Dem.	100	Priest, Dem.	100	WISCONSIN	
Eberharter, Dem.	92	Gore, Dem.	92	Wasielewski, Dem.	100
Snyder, Dem.	92	Kefauver, Dem.	91	Sauthoff, Pro.	14
Faddis, Dem.	92	Jennings, Rep.	37	Gehrmann, Pro.	8
Wright, Dem.	86	Reece, Rep.	25	Hull, Pro.	8
Kelley, Dem.	86	TEXAS		Johns, Rep.	Zero
Haines, Dem.	86	Thomas, Dem.	100	Keefe, Rep.	Zero
Smith, Dem.	86	Beckworth, Dem.	100	Murray, Rep.	Zero
		Patton, Dem.	100	Thill, Rep.	Zero
		Poage, Dem.	100	Stevenson, Rep.	Zero
		Mahon, Dem.	100	Smith, Rep.	No Record
		Luth. Johnson, Dem.	100	WYOMING	
		Patman, Dem.	100	McIntyre, Dem.	86
		Lanham, Dem.	100		

Obergfell Caught at It Again —

Brewery Workers Deceived

"Since we have transferred from the Brewery Workers to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters our conditions have been immeasurably improved. Our membership is thoroughly satisfied and never before have we felt so well protected by union organization as we do now. We feel we have the support of a tremendously powerful organization and it has given us a feeling of security which we never had before."

THE above quotation from a letter from President Joseph J. Quillen of Local No. 843 of Newark, N. J., tells an eloquent story. It tells why men join the Teamsters' Union and what they get from their membership.

But it doesn't tell some other things about the Brewery Workers' Union that Quillen related in his letter to President Daniel J. Tobin.

Quillen revealed, for instance, how the officers of the Brewery Workers practice deception on their members by phoney minutes of meetings of their phoney executive board.

He enclosed a copy of the minutes of the Brewery Workers executive board dated June 8, 1942, to show how the board attempted to deceive the membership about the withdrawal of Local No. 268.

All Joined Teamsters

The local went over bodily to the Teamsters' Union in May on the unanimous vote of its membership and is now Local No. 843 of the Teamsters' Union. But let Quillen tell it. He knows all about it. Here's what he says:

"I am writing for the purpose of bringing to your attention the enclosed minutes of the general executive board of the United Brewery Workers of America because I feel that these minutes, if not publicly explained, may cause some Brewery

Workers throughout the country to hesitate about joining the Teamsters.

"You will note that these minutes carry to story that a telegram was received from John O'Hay of Local No. 268 to the effect that he had tried to pay his dues to me and that I refused to accept the dues, stating that Local No. 268 was out of existence.

False, As Usual

"You will also note that the general executive board of the Brewery Workers took steps on June 9 to designate John O'Hay and Thomas Hopkins as custodians of Local No. 268 with power to take over all property of the local, and to bring a replevin suit for that purpose.

"The way these statements are carried in the minutes, the impression is given that a suit has been started against Local No. 843 and that the money formerly belonging to Local No. 268 has been taken over by the Brewery Workers. The impression is also given that the old officers of Local No. 268 have been supplanted by O'Hay and Hopkins.

"Both of these impressions are false!

"O'Hay did, some time early in June, offer to pay me the dues for Local No. 268. I did tell him that Local No. 268 no longer existed and therefore I could not take his dues for that local. But the general executive board

of the Brewery Workers' International fails to state that a few days later O'Hay joined Local No. 843 of the Teamsters Union and paid up his dues.

"It also fails to state that O'Hay refused to act as custodian for Local No. 268 and refused also to recommend anyone to become custodian. He is now a member in good standing of Local No. 843 of the Teamsters.

"As to Hopkins, who at one time was business agent of Local No. 268, he is now employed by a brewery as a route supervisor and is not entitled to active membership in the union. He has, therefore, taken out a withdrawal card.

"However, Hopkins also refused to become a custodian and also refused to suggest anybody else for that job.

"Therefore, the situation now stands that there is no custodian for Local No. 268. Local No. 268 has been dissolved and the funds belonging to

the members of Local No. 268 still remain in the ownership and possession of the members, now of Local No. 843."

So the Brewery Workers who transferred to the Teamsters retained their own money and their own control of their local affairs.

When Will Obergfell Sue?

The phoney minutes bear the name of Joseph Obergfell, who is still up to his old tricks of concealing or distorting the truth.

The June issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER said that Obergfell was a liar. So did the July issue. Obergfell threatened to sue. The August issue of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER repeated that Obergfell was a liar.

And now, in September, he is still a liar.

When are you going to sue, Obergfell?

Inflation Threatens Victory

INFLATION must be controlled to maintain the vital home front. Inflation, if out of hand, will ruin our war effort. In short, the control of inflation is just as essential a part of our war program as the production of arms and the training and development of an adequate army.

Four months have passed since President Roosevelt sent his message to congress in which he proposed a seven-point program for the control of inflation.

As yet congress has accomplished next to nothing in this crucial fight. As a matter of cold fact, the few palisaded steps which congress has taken have been in the wrong direction.

The significant fact is that the only progress made to date has been in those phases of the President's pro-

gram which rested, for its success, upon the American wage earners. The President proposed a heavy tax on personal and corporate profits and suggested that the government collect, through taxes, personal incomes in excess of \$25,000 a year.

This proposal called for cooperation and sacrifice of already rich profit reaping corporations and wealthy individuals. Have they come through? No! They have let loose horrendous yells at the proposed income limitation. They have turned their high-powered lobbies loose on a very receptive and pliable house committee. **Result:** No legislative effort is being made to limit incomes—and the house proposes to short-change the treasury by 2½ billions of dollars.

—*Pennsylvania Teamster.*

From Connecticut to California

Unions Enforce Speed Limit

FROM Connecticut to California, local Teamster unions are taking rigid steps to enforce speed laws and load limits to conserve the supply of rubber.

Connecticut and California have organized patrols to check the speed of trucks and their loads while several other states are taking disciplinary action against drivers who are caught speeding or overloading.

Rhode Island and Massachusetts are co-operating with Connecticut in patrolling the highways, while in the West the patrol will soon extend the entire length of the Pacific Coast from Seattle to San Diego.

A speed limit of 35 miles an hour is being enforced on both coasts, while the load limits are those approved by the Office of Defense Transportation for various sizes of tires and types of equipment.

Penalties on drivers vary from fines to expulsion from the Teamsters' Union, depending on the gravity of the offense. The action of the Teamsters was necessary because of the failure of state police organizations to enforce the speed and load laws.

"It's time for some action on tires and trucks and gasoline," said Busi-

ness Agent John Pisano of Local No. 443, Bridgeport and New Haven, Conn., in announcing the patrol plans in that area.

"Truck drivers are doing a vital job in the war program and they must

continue to do it. They can't do it without rubber and so they must save what they have because the supply is running low."

Dewey Copelan, secretary of Local No. 228, Los Angeles, was just as emphatic. "We can't permit our drivers to burn up rubber on the highways. It is too vital to victory. If a man can't drive sensibly, we won't let him drive at all."

Secretary Larry Smith of Local No. 683, San Diego, said that the enforcement of the speed laws is also a public safety

measure in that vicinity because of the large number of troops camped nearby.

Speeding endangers the lives of soldiers walking along the highways, particularly at night.

Cooperating with Local No. 443 in the Connecticut patrol are the Teamsters in Waterbury and Hartford, Conn.; New Bedford, Worcester, Fall River and Brockton, Mass., and Providence, R. I.

"Tall Boy" Speaks

Boys, the new speed limit of forty miles per hour is no joke. It is decreed by the tall boy with the whiskers, your uncle and mine, and he means business. This action is so vitally necessary in order to conserve rubber, equipment and parts, that there will be no controversy between the Teamsters' Union and the employers over its enforcement.

The Teamsters' Union will cooperate in the enforcement of this ruling even to the extent of imposing penalties upon any member found in violation.

If you get fired for driving faster than that you will receive neither material nor moral support from your union.

—The Arizona Teamster.

Eastman Asks Unions' Help

Appeals to Teamsters, Machinists

AN APPEAL to every local of the Teamsters' and the Machinists' Unions to "keep America's trucks rolling" has been issued by Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation.

Eastman said that immediate assistance from these unions is imperative to win the battle of transportation on which victory in every other battle against the Axis depends.

He asked the establishment of labor-management committees to conserve both tires and equipment.

"The trucking industry faces a grave situation and the help of the unions is imperative," Eastman said in suggesting a program for the labor-management committees to adopt.

Conservation Essential

"Specifically," Eastman wrote, "the labor-management committees can do these things:

"They can everlastingly plug away at the job of making people understand how serious the truck problem is. The biggest danger to our war transportation system is not a present shortage of trucks. It is the belief that 'something' will turn up to supply new trucks and tires when those now in service wear out. As long as this attitude persists, conservation will never be undertaken in dead earnest.

"The committees can publicize the true situation: That replacements for tires and trucks cannot possibly meet the demand if present rates of wear and tear are continued. Indeed, unless conservation measures are taken,

many of the trucks now on the highways soon will be out of service. They can dramatize these facts by slogans and posters. They can use all available local publicity channels to bring home the necessity for tire and truck conservation through preventive maintenance.

Promote Careful Driving

"They can bring the organized force of labor and management behind the systematic inspection and maintenance program recommended by the Office of Defense Transportation.

"They can promote the kind of driving habits that will conserve tires and trucks.

"They can serve as clearing houses for ideas and suggestions as to methods of saving tires and trucks. It is well recognized that the man on the job is likely to know more than anyone else about the things that affect his daily work. The committee can encourage his suggestions—and for that matter, those of everybody else concerned—for reducing mileage, for increasing safety, for reclaiming parts, or for improving operating practices.

"They can develop plans to meet government conservation regulations. The old adage, 'two heads are better than one,' is still good.

"When labor and management sit down to discuss mutual problems, the possibility of getting satisfactory solutions is better than when each party acts alone."

If the prohibitionists succeed in making the country dry again, none of the returning soldiers will need to worry about jobs. They can all be bootleggers.

Congress Stalls on Taxes —

Won't Take Profits Out of War

IN A demand to congress to "take the profit out of war," Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau has laid down four proposals for the new tax bill which will take up the shortage of almost 2½ billion dollars without a general sales tax.

Morgenthau's proposals are:

- 1—Excess taxes on excess profits.**
- 2—Remove the exemption on 14 billion dollars in state and municipal bonds held by wealthy individuals and corporations.**
- 3—Cancel special favors to owners of oil and gas wells which permit them to escape taxation on 27½ per cent of their income every year.**
- 4—Compel married couples to file joint income tax returns. At present wealthy families in eight states are permitted to evade income taxes because the husband and wife file separate income tax returns and thereby escape surtaxes.**

Plug the Loopholes

The revenue bill, as it passed the House, did not contain these provisions and Morgenthau appeared before the senate finance committee to urge amendments.

Morgenthau told the senators that the war is costing the country 150 million dollars a day, or almost five billion a month. The more of this that is paid as we go, the better will be our economic condition after the war.

The secretary also pointed out that aside from providing future protection, higher taxes now will prevent the increase in prices and the increasing threat of inflation.

But unlike many of the senators and congressmen, Morgenthau did not recommend a general sales tax as the means of new taxation to take up the slack that congress left in its revenue bill.

Morgenthau strongly opposed a general sales tax, which, he said, "would fall with greatest impact upon those least able to bear the burden."

The senators and congressmen realize that just as well as Morgenthau, but they figure they can get by with a sales tax if the people can be convinced it is necessary. To make it necessary, they deliberately left loopholes in the bill through which billions of dollars escape to wealthy corporations and individuals.

Congress Still Stalls

Morgenthau also told the committee that speed was essential because every day the new tax program is delayed, the more the government loses and the greater becomes the bill to be paid after the war.

The senators and congressmen know that, too, but they have been stalling in the hope of collecting campaign funds from the war contractors by not passing the Morgenthau taxes, and votes from the public by not passing the sales tax—until after election.

And while congressmen and senators play politics for their personal profit, inflation comes nearer. They know that we could lose the war by inflation, but they are not so much worried about the future of the country as they are about the future of themselves.

Morgenthau told the senators frank-

ly the dangers that confront the country and the necessity for a tax bill that will pay as much of the war cost as possible while the war is in progress.

And he pointed out how long congress has stalled.

Six Months Have Passed

"The administration's revenue program was presented last spring as a minimum," he said. "On March 3, when I first came before the ways and means committee, our total contemplated expenditures for the fiscal year 1943 were 63 billion. Since then they have risen by 14 billion, and the total war appropriations, authorizations and requests for this and succeeding fiscal years have risen by 75 billion.

"It is true that the bill before you would produce by far the greatest revenues in our history, and I would not wish for one moment to minimize the task performed by the ways and means committee. Yet this bill would provide only 6.3 billion dollars additional revenue in place of the 8.7 billion we recommended in the spring. It would fail by about 2.4 billion to reach that minimum of last spring, which is even more emphatically the very least we can afford to provide today.

Millionaires Protected

"The revenue bill as it stands violates the basic principle of equity which is so important to an all-out war finance program. It does this by leaving certain highly privileged groups free from tax on large portions of their income.

"The first of these especially favored groups are the recipients of tax-free interest from state and municipal securities. Exemption of interest on state and local securities is a serious breach in our system of taxing according to ability to pay. For exam-

ple, in the case of one individual, out of a total reported income of approximately \$975,000, over \$668,000 came from state and local securities.

"If the bill as it passed the house should become law, this individual would pay only \$243,000. If, on the other hand, your committee would adopt my suggestion and remove this pre-Pearl Harbor exemption, he would pay \$832,000. Let me put the illustration another way. If this exemption is retained he would have \$732,000 left after taxes; if it is abolished, he would have \$143,000 left.

"How can we expect to obtain an all-out war effort from all our people if we go on permitting a group of individuals and corporations owning 14 billion of state and local securities to go tax free on the income from these securities?

Big Oil Concessions

"We are asking our young men to give their lives for their country, and at the same time we are allowing many wealthy persons, safe behind the lines, to escape their fair share of the war's financial burden. At a time when we are straining our energies to the utmost to defeat a powerful and ruthless foe, common decency requires that we abolish these special tax shelters, and do it now.

"Another highly privileged group having large amounts of income exempt from income tax are the owners of oil wells and mines. I refer to those provisions of the law dealing with percentage depletion. Percentage depletion is a serious breach in our system of taxation according to ability to pay.

"I cannot believe that the taxpayers of America would knowingly sanction a provision of the law which allows owners of oil and gas wells to deduct from their income 27½ per

cent of their gross receipts from such wells—not for one year, two years, or the period necessary to return investment, but for an unlimited period. For example, a leading oil company owned a number of oil properties which had cost it three million dollars. At the time the case was examined, percentage depletion of 3.6 million dollars had already been allowed and the properties still had three-fourths of the oil left.

Stirs Righteous Wrath

“There is no easier way to stir the righteous anger of the American people than to let them hear constantly of excessive wartime profits that are not being recovered by adequate taxation. I have said repeatedly that we are determined to take the profit out of war, and the treasury’s recommendations have been framed with this determination in mind.

“An effective excess profits tax does much more than produce badly needed revenue in time of war. It also reassures the masses of our farmers and factory workers that industry is not being rewarded unduly for its part in the winning of the war.

“I do not believe that any patriotic American needs the ‘incentive’ of profits to produce for war at this time. Millions of our people are willing to pay new and genuinely burdensome taxes, to buy War Bonds without stint, and to do without many of the accustomed luxuries and even conveniences of daily life. Their only

‘incentive’ is their firm resolve to win this war and build a better future.

“The privilege of filing separate income tax returns furnishes another example of special tax advantage to many married couples having larger than ordinary incomes. The family is the true economic unit, and it is unfair for the amount of tax on the family to vary depending upon who earns the income or upon who in the family has income-producing property. Ability to pay taxes must be judged in terms of family incomes and not the incomes of members of the family. The failure to require joint income tax returns constitutes a violation of the fundamental principle upon which our tax system has been based.

Privileges Are Intolerable

“These examples of special privileges are intolerable at a time like this, when we are imposing heavy taxes on persons with small incomes and there is pressure for limiting wages and farm prices. The country is in greater danger today than ever before in its history. The war is now in its most critical phase, and only by pulling together as a united people can we make the effort that will turn the tide toward victory.

“At such a time any special privilege for any group not only deprives the United States treasury of revenue that is badly needed for the war effort, but it hinders the war effort by undermining the morale without which the war cannot be won.”

Hoffa Persuades Rebellious Strikers

James Hoffa, dynamic twenty-nine-year-old business agent of the Detroit Joint Council, was largely responsible for persuading the D.S.R. strikers to return to work. He reached the meeting at 3:15 p. m. and talked almost continually for four hours to the men, urging them to return to work so their leaders would not get into more trouble, and to let the wage arbitration sessions take their course, which, he said, would probably mean a decision within a reasonably short time.—*Michigan Teamster*.

Rubber Must Be Stretched

to Save U. S. Delivery Systems

ONLY through the complete cooperation of truck operators and truck drivers can the commercial transportation system of the country be maintained throughout the duration of the war.

This was the essence of a report made by the Teamsters' national rubber committee following a meeting in Washington, D. C., with federal officials.

The report, signed by Chairman Dave Beck and transmitted to secretaries of all local unions, stressed the need for extreme care in the operation of all motor vehicles so that the available supply of rubber can be stretched to last through the war.

The committee recommended drastic punishment of all drivers who exceed a speed limit of 35 miles an hour and who disregard the federal regulations on truck load limits.

The cooperation between the Teamsters' Union and the employers has already resulted in the cancellation of the 75 per cent haulback clause in ODT regulations and the committee is optimistic of the outlook for modification of the 300-mile maximum operation rule and others that impose severe restrictions on the industry.

Beck emphasized that the purpose of the regulations issued by Director Joseph B. Eastman was to conserve

rubber. If rubber can be conserved by the cooperation of drivers and operators, then it is possible to relax the regulations.

"The government will cooperate if we will cooperate," Beck said.

In its report, the committee stated:

"This report is explanatory of the work that this International Union has constantly performed over a period of months, looking toward the protection of our membership, their employment, and also the protection of our truck operators, whose problems are in the same status as our own.

"At this particular point it is well to note that this International Union, in rendering this service to its membership, is in sharp contrast, for

instance, to the Brewery Workers' International Union. This union has not performed any service to protect the interests of its membership or the brewery operators in this rubber crisis.

"It might also be well to point out that Mr. Joseph Eastman, speaking at Cleveland, Ohio, recently before several thousand people, stated that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, its rubber committee and its membership throughout the United States, had continuously cooperated and given valuable advice and counsel

It's Their Report

Members of the Teamsters' national rubber committee helping to solve the rubber crisis in cooperation with the government and the motor transportation industry who submitted this report are:

Dave Beck	Seattle
Frank Gillespie	Chicago
William A. Lee	Chicago
John O'Rourke	New York
John Rohrick	Cleveland
Patrick Burke	St. Louis
Ray McCall	Boston
Robert Borden	Birmingham
John O'Neal	Philadelphia
Charles Real	Oakland
James Hoffa	Detroit

in developing a possible solution to the rubber problem.

"It is the desire of the committee, however, in making this statement, in no sense to have our people throughout the United States become optimistic, but, in turn, the present picture is better because of the cooperative activity, the cutting down of speed in the operation of both private cars and trucks, with the resultant savings in rubber and the great reduction in unnecessary driving.

"It is the unanimous opinion of the committee that a tremendous amount of wasteful driving is still in effect, and that no hesitancy should be felt by either government or our union officials in compelling the cooperation of those who will not do so willingly. In a large measure, the rubber picture would be much better today if there was 100 per cent cooperation and every mile of useless driving was eliminated. We say, without equivocation, that our local unions in every corner of America should place drastic penalties against any of our people who drive their vehicles at a speed greater than 35 miles per hour.

"Some of the factual data given to the committee by Arthur Newhall of the rubber division of the War Production Board might be educational and instructive in understanding the problem before us and the work of the committee. Mr. Newhall submitted the following figures:

To Protect Commercial Users

"In 1941, 700,000 tons of rubber were used for all civilian purposes. By eliminating all non-essential use, a maximum of 150,000 tons will be devoted to civilian purposes in 1942, and 120,000 tons will be used for 1943. At the present time civilian use of rubber is at the rate of 120,000 tons per year. On the basis of past per-

formance and current estimates, it is considered that the allotment of 120,000 tons per year will suffice adequately to maintain all essential commercial use of rubber, provided, of course, that there is complete and full cooperation in the elimination and prevention of waste. This means the abolition of all forms of speeding, quick stopping and starting, and every mile of unnecessary driving. The maintenance of full commercial use is the declared prime objective of the entire government rubber program because of its direct and vital connection with the total war effort.

Committee Is Alert

"The government is now engaged in a program that calls for an annual production of 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber. Of this, 700,000 tons will be comprised, under their presently contemplated program, of Buena S, which is a general purpose rubber. Under the present estimates, this program will be in full swing by January 1, 1944; that is, by that time we shall have the capacity to produce 800,000 tons of synthetic rubber per year under the plans now in formation and in partial operation, as submitted through statistics by Mr. Newhall.

"Between the present time and January 1, 1944, many of the plants now being constructed will have been completed and will have achieved full capacity production. It is estimated that by the end of 1942, 32,300 tons of synthetic rubber will have been produced, and that in the year 1943, 338,000 tons of synthetic rubber will have been produced, according to Mr. Newhall.

"It is necessary to point out here that your committee, representing the International Union, is carefully watching this procedure and will utilize every avenue to promote the wid-

est possible expansion program to increase this productive schedule up to 2,000,000 tons of synthetic rubber, without any preference as to what process is utilized in its manufacture or from what base—petroleum, alcohol, or whatever substance—it may emanate. In short, your committee is not concerned with what procedure is followed in the development of the synthetic program. We are only concerned in getting every ounce of rubber available to put the country back on full, normal automobile operation at the earliest possible moment.

"It is the desire of the committee to stress the necessity of complete cooperation with every phase of tire con-

servation, gasoline conservation and the operation of our equipment, to the end that the least possible strain be placed upon working truck parts.

"If there is any argument about what process is best for the development of synthetic rubber, your committee is unanimous in the conclusion that factories should be built and both processes developed, and under the practical experience of actual production let it be demonstrated which is the best process. It may be somewhat expensive, but in this moment of national emergency and national defense, when the lives of our boys are being sacrificed, money is of secondary consideration."

L. A. Drivers in Battle Areas

WHEREVER there is a Jap or German throat to be slit, or a hazardous job to be done, you are likely to find a member of Local No. 420 doing it.

Local No. 420 comprises the building material and dump truck drivers of Los Angeles. Those men are much in demand these days and the government has not hesitated to call them, according to the report of Secretary Burt B. Currigan.

As of August 1, the army, navy and marines had taken 380 of the rugged members of Local No. 420. As of the same date, the government had taken 240 more men for construction jobs in the battle areas ranging from Iran to Midway.

The Los Angeles Teamsters working on Midway will find several Wisconsin Teamsters also working there—in the uniform of the United States Marine Corps.

Currigan reported that the men left behind are also doing their share for victory. The local has bought \$45,000 in war bonds while the individual members are buying bonds at the rate of about \$10,000 a week.

The local also donated an hour's pay to the Navy Relief Society, gave a \$2,000 station wagon to the Red Cross and gave blood to the Red Cross.

"We will continue to contribute and assist in any program that will be beneficial to our government," Currigan wrote.

Two Texas Contracts Negotiated

The Beaumont (Tex.) Building Trades have negotiated a "very satisfactory" agreement with the Lummus Construction Co. for the erection of a synthetic rubber plant, according to the report of International Organizer Frank Prohl. The contract includes Teamsters. Prohl also reported successful conclusion to negotiations with the master bakers of Houston which give drivers a weekly raise of \$2.50.

Congressman Attacks Industry—

Exposes Magnesium Deal

DID you ever hear of Clinton P. Anderson of Albuquerque, New Mexico?

Not if you read the daily papers during the recent orgy of acrimony against organized labor.

Anderson's name was not in the newspaper headlines then. The names in the headlines were those of men who were attacking labor and attempting to give labor longer hours for less pay.

Anderson is a fearless and patriotic Democratic congressman from New Mexico. While the flood of fury was at its crest, Anderson arose and made a speech which was sensational in its charges against big industries who were attempting to use the war emergency as a rainbow to lead them to a pot of gold.

Sorrowing People Duped

He showed how the people of New Mexico, with thousands of their boys in the Philippines, had been duped into resentment against labor while a sixty-thousand-dollar-a-year man prevented New Mexico from obtaining a vital war industry which might have provided the courageous sons of that state with the airplane protection they so badly needed.

Was any of that in the newspapers? It was not.

You will have to comb through the congressional record to find that speech, spot news though it was by any method of analysis.

Anderson prefaced his remarks by alluding to the resignation of Robert R. Guthrie as chief of the textile,

clothing and leather branch of the War Production Board.

Guthrie resigned in protest because he said the all-out war effort was being impeded by men on that board who were more interested in protecting their private business than in winning the war. They preferred to take a chance on losing the war, rather than take a chance on losing their profits.

It was immediately after that resignation, which focused public attention on industrial war sabotage, that the crusade against labor developed to divert public attention.

Referring to a newspaper editorial on the Guthrie charges, Anderson said:

"Let me call your attention to one interesting fact. Not one person who communicated with me by phone, by telegram, or by letter apparently saw any connection between this wholesale condemnation of labor and the statement of Mr. Guthrie that WPB officials, drawn from industry, are more concerned with protecting their private interests than with promoting the war effort.

40-Hour Law Wise

"But they never hear the other side of the story—the part that industry must play in converting its plants to the production of things we need. They have never heard of Mr. Guthrie's indictment of selfish industrialists. So they blast labor and the 40-hour week as if labor alone had unwise and unpatriotic leaders.

"The 40-hour week is written into thousands of wage contracts as well

as into a Federal law. This House may give the matter attention but with the full knowledge that the granting of overtime and even double time now is in reality a pay raise of from 5 to 10 per cent to meet increased living costs.

"But what of the position of industry? What of the assertion of Mr. Guthrie, who is himself an executive and a representative of important business? What of his claim that there are in the WPB officials drawn from industry who today are more concerned with protecting their private interests than with promoting the war effort?

"Who are these men? Can we identify them from Mr. Guthrie's thumbnail description? How have they so skillfully covered their tracks that the cry of 'wolf' is directed at labor alone rather than at these business leaders who pull back in the harness when our country so sorely needs a lift?

"I want to take the membership of this House today on a little expedition into one of the war industries—mag-

nesium. I want to study a case history and try to locate the sort of situation that Mr. Guthrie told us existed in WPB."

Then Anderson, with the corroboration of Congressman Charles H. Leavy of Washington state, revealed how Arthur Bunker, head of the aluminum and magnesium division of the OPM and WPB, had prevented the production of magnesium by new chemical processes.

The new processes would have produced magnesium for airplane construction for four cents a pound.

Under the present monopoly, the price of magnesium has ranged from 22 cents to 30 cents a pound. Even though this monopoly is able to produce only half the magnesium needed for airplanes, Bunker refused to permit other companies to install magnesium plants.

And incidentally, Anderson charged that while Bunker may be a dollar-a-year man on the payroll of the government, he is a \$60,000-a-year man on the payroll of private industry.

And the Judge Smiled Back

WHEN "America First" Lindbergh walked into federal court in Indianapolis the other day to testify for Silver Shirt Pelley, he smiled at the judge.

And the judge smiled right back at him, according to the newspapers. Later the jury found Pelley guilty on 11 counts of sedition, carrying a maximum penalty of 220 years in prison.

But Pelley didn't seem worried, according to the newspapers.

When he appeared for sentence, the judge who smiled at Lindbergh gave Pelley a light sentence of 15 years, less than the maximum penalty for conviction on only one count. This

means Pelley will be eligible for parole in five years. The good-natured judge said he wanted to put Pelley away for the duration.

Thus Pelley, who conspired against his country, is in the same category as the man who defends it. Both march away for the duration. The difference is that Pelley will be safe and comfortable. The soldier will be in hardship and danger. He may be in a hospital or an unmarked grave when Pelley comes out of prison.

Now Ku Kluxer Asher, also charged with sedition, wants to be tried in Indianapolis. He likes judges who smile at Lindbergh.

Army Buys Morgan Products

IT MUST be very refreshing for a union man to march back to his barracks after a sweltering day at a southern training camp and then be handed a nice drink of Morgan's tomato juice.

It must improve his morale considerably to realize that the Morgan Packing Company of Austin, Ind., is making a nice profit out of the war by selling stuff to the army that no union man would drink at home.

This isn't hypothetical. It is actually happening, according to the report of Private E. J. Donohoe, formerly associate editor of the *Washington Teamster*.

Donohoe is now in training with the 321st Infantry, way down South. "When it rains," he writes, "we have hot running water." But Donohoe accepted the heat, the long hours of drilling and the rigorous life of a soldier.

"The only complaint I have is to come in after a hard day in the field and find Morgan's tomato juice on the table for supper," he said.

In view of the army's keen interest in the health of its men, it is surprising to find it buying products from a firm with a long criminal record in violating the pure food laws.

The Morgan Company has been convicted on 18 charges over a period of years for sending "filthy and decomposed" as well as adulterated products into interstate commerce, according to the federal court records.

And it is a cause for further surprise in view of the company's contempt of the federal labor laws and its contempt for the traffic laws of every state in which it operates.

In defiance of the federal laws on collective bargaining, an official of the Morgan Company once announced that he would "rather operate at the point of a gun than with union labor."

This he has done despite the fact that his scab drivers had 230 accidents in eleven months, killing eight people and injuring 22. And he has continued to employ scab labor inside his plant even though he has been forced to pay fines on 18 charges of rotten and misbranded food.

Morgan, apparently, is more interested in defeating union labor than he is in defeating the dictators. Yet union labor marches off to war to do the job for him and does it cheerfully, even though in the process, it must defend a chronic criminal like the Morgan Company.

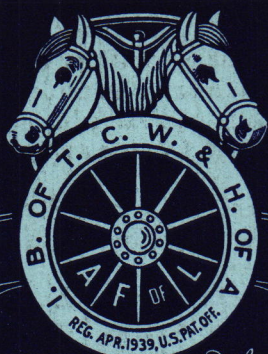
But it is piling it on a little thick to force a man to eat Morgan products.

If civilians won't buy it, why should the army?

It would be far better to pass out the tomatoes and let the boys squeeze them themselves. At least the juice wouldn't be "filthy and decomposed."

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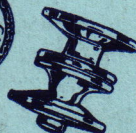


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